NOTE XXIV.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SUMATRAN SPECIES OF THE ANTHRIBID GENUS XYLINADES, LATR.

BY

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Xylinades Roelofsi, n. sp. ♂.

Length from the anterior margin of the prothorax to the apex of the elytra 10$^1/_2$ mm., width of the shoulders of the elytra 4 mm. — Dark piceous; covered with a rusty-red pubescence, variegated with numerous black dots and spots. The antennal club has the shape of a broad ellipse, and the outer margin of the four posterior tibiae is deeply grooved.

The head and rostrum are short and broad; the former is naked and finely chagrined on the vertex and behind the eyes and provided between the eyes with three smooth keels of which the external ones extend to the base of the rostrum and diverge towards the vertex of the head; the rostrum is rugose, sparsely pubescent, and provided with a faint smooth keel; the front margin is not deeply emarginate in the middle. The joints of the antennae are short and gradually decrease in length towards the club; the 5th and succeeding joints are provided with a short fringe at the undersurface; the club has the shape of a broad ellipse, is strongly set-off and compressed; the pubescence of the two last joints is pale colored and sericeous.

The thorax is a little longer than broad at the middle; its sides are strongly convex; the sharp transverse keel before the basal edge is entire, curved backwards, and meets the lateral keels, which are continued nearly to the front margin of the thorax, under a very obtuse angle. The disk, with the exception of a rather broad streak before the front margin, is covered with shining warts or granules which are confluent in a transverse direction and form on the middle irregular transverse ridges. The rusty-red pubescence forms on the disk three not very distinct nor regular longitudinal lines or stripes. The scutellum is very small, punctiform.

The elytra are about twice as long as broad at the shoulders; the basal margin is nearly straight, the sides are parallel, the apices conjointly rounded, inconspicuously sinuated by the side of the suture. They are provided with punctate striae which are alternately separated by somewhat narrower and broader interstices; the striae are moreover provided with rows of shining granules which gradually decrease in size towards the end and sides; none of these rows extends to the apex and they become still shorter towards the outer margin of the elytra; a short stria provided with four granules is present at the base, close to the suture. The pubescence of the elytra is of a rusty-red color variegated with numerous more or less squarish black dots and irregular black spots. Each elytron has (perhaps constantly) one of these spots at the basal margin at some distance from the suture, three at the lateral margin (two about the middle and one at some distance from the apex), and one at the suture a little before the apex, whereas a nearly circular spot common to both is present just at the apex of the elytra. The pygidium is semi-elliptical, covered with a rusty-red pubescence and provided with large, deep punctures and a sharp longitudinal keel; the margins also are sharply raised.

The prosternum is covered with a rusty-red pubescence and provided with large and deep punctures. The meso- and metasternum and the undersurface of the abdomen show traces of a thin ashy pile and a few punctures at the lateral and apical margins. The femora are naked and shining with the exception of the vicinity of the knees where a rusty-red pubescence is present which is narrowly continued along the lower edge of the front side. The tibiae are compressed and covered in front and behind with a rusty-red pubescence; the outer margin is naked and deeply grooved all along; on the anterior tibiae this groove is shallow.

Hab. Sumatra: Kotta Zuydewijn near Solok (J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen). — A single male specimen.

I have dedicated this species, which has the broad elliptical shape of the antennal club and the grooved outer margin of the tibiae in common with *Xylinades rugosus* Gylh., to my friend Mr. W. Roelofs, of Brussels, who has so carefully worked out the Curculionidae and allied families from Japan.

Leyden Museum, May 10th, 1882.